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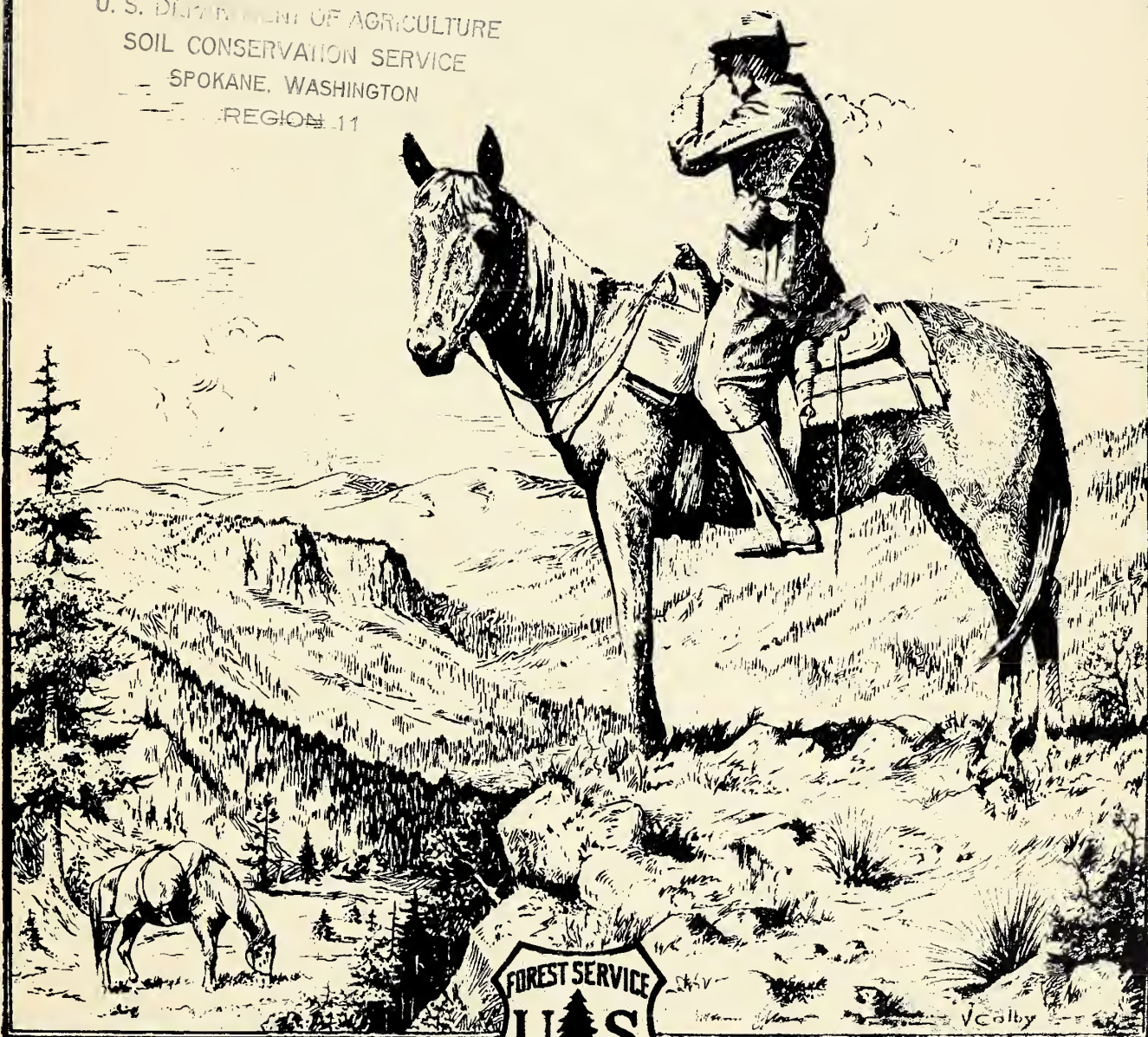
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# THE FOREST PIONEER

REGION THREE  
FOURTH QUARTER 1938

PART OF  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE  
SPOKANE, WASHINGTON  
REGION 11



ISSUED QUARTERLY BY  
ALBUQUERQUE



THE REGIONAL FORESTER  
NEW MEXICO





# OPERATION

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## WASHINGTON OPERATION CHIEF VISITS REGION

William P. Kramer, Chief of Operation, Washington, D. C., arrived in Albuquerque Dec. 2 after visiting Regions 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6 on a get acquainted trip with particular emphasis on observing field conditions in Western Regions.

Accompanied by Assistant Regional Forester Kimball, Mr. Kramer made a tour of the Region visiting Supervisor's headquarters and Ranger Stations. After two weeks in the Region, Mr. Kramer returned to Washington.

## REGION 3 DETAILS FIVE TO NEW ENGLAND

Region Three detailed five men to aid in the emergency program for fire protection and salvaging of fallen timber resulting from the recent disastrous New England hurricane.

Assistant Supervisor Monighan, Kaibab N. F. is in Massachusetts; Senior Forest Ranger Cutler, Coconino N. F., in Connecticut; Robert Salton, Division of Timber Management, RO, in Maine; and Supervisor Merkle, Sitgreaves N. F., in Vermont; and Fiscal Inspector Stiles, RO, in Connecticut.

All of the detailers left late in October for the Northeast except Mr. Stiles who departed late in December.

## FEDERAL EMPLOYEES ENTERTAIN NATIONAL OFFICERS

President Luther C. Stewart and Secretary-Treasurer Gertrude McNally of the National Federation of Federal Employees stopped off in Albuquerque en route from Denver to El Paso. The local Federation gave a dinner in their honor at the El Fidel Hotel the evening of Oct. 12. Interesting talks on current affairs affecting the Federation were given by them. The proposed Retirement Act providing for optional retirement at age sixty after thirty years' service, or at age 62 after fifteen years' service, or compulsory retirement at age 70 was discussed. Under this law, it would be permissible for an employee to increase the amount of his retirement deduction up to a maximum of 10% of his salary to be used in building up an additional annuity for himself upon retirement; it would also provide for annuity for a second life, commonly known as "widow's annuity."

The favorable personnel section of the Reorganization Bill was mentioned, including the extension of classification to the field, the bolstering up of the merit system through Civil Service control of all positions except some two hundred policy-making ones in Washington. In this, Mr. Stewart believed that the CCC would be covered as though a permanent organization. Also, the making of promotions, especially from grade to grade, on the basis of competitive examinations, was mentioned. He stated that the National Federation of Federal Employees is represented at hearings on all such bills and invariably the representative is asked, "How many employees will be affected by this bill," and then, "How many employees do you represent," showing the need of adequate membership in the Federation.

## GETTING ALONG

Frank Cushman, in charge of industrial and vocational education at Washington states that the records he has kept for 25 years show that 80% of the people who are discharged lose their jobs because they don't know how to get along with people, and that 90% of those promoted are advanced because they always get along well with others. (R-9 Daily Contact).

## REGIONAL OFFICE PARTICIPATES IN FIRE PREVENTION WEEK

Pursuant to President Roosevelt's proclamation designating October 9 - 16 as Fire Prevention Week, the RO furnished Station KOB, Albuquerque, with script for a short Forest fire prevention talk that was rebroadcast. Likewise, in cooperation with the Forest Service, Chief W. A. Westerfeld of the Albuquerque Fire Department, included a discussion of fire prevention on National Forest lands in another broadcast. In cooperation with the Fire Department, "Ignitze", the Forest Fire demon exhibit, was shown daily during the week at the New Mexico State Fair.

## STATISTICS FOR 1937 SHOW PROGRESS IN FIRE CONTROL

A forest fire every 3 minutes--approximately 185,000--was last year's count in the United States. However, forest fires in 1937 were 18% less than in 1936. The burned area was 21,980,500 acres or only slightly more than half the acreage burned during 1936. This reduction is attributed by the Service to more favorable weather conditions, improved fire fighting technique, more complete fire detection, increasing cooperation by private woodland owners, availability of trained CCC fire fighters, and increasing care with fire by forest workers and visitors. Reports reveal that 94% of all acreage burned was on unprotected areas and more than 11% of all unprotected forested land was burned over. The 121,449 fires on unprotected lands last year burned over approximately 20,637,000 acres, and caused damages estimated at more than \$18,000,000. The annual average number of fires on unprotected areas during the 5-year period 1933-37 was 104,816 and the average annual burn was 33,129,000 acres, causing a yearly damage estimated at \$33,613,000. -- Daily Digest.

## FIRST FIRE FIGHTING AIRPLANE PURCHASED

The Forest Service has purchased its first aircraft, a \$15,000 Stinson Reliant plane of 450 h.p., to be immediately used in fire suppression in R-5.

The new green-coated high wing cabin plane with Forest Service insignia has a cruising speed of 175 miles per hour with full load of 1250 pounds. Service ceiling is 22,000 feet and flying range is over 700 miles. Wing flaps and brakes are designed to permit a landing run of 400 feet on emergency areas.

The specially constructed craft is equipped with an adjustable pitch propeller for low flying and has special bomb sights to accurately dump food and fire fighting equipment by parachute from an installed cargo bin. In experimental fire control work the sights will serve to drop water and chemicals on targets to determine the effectiveness of aerial fire suppression methods on small fires.

A special feature will be the installation of voice amplifying equipment capable of transmitting verbal messages from the air to the ground. The voice can be projected from the plane to the ground over an average distance of one and one-half miles. The plane also carries two-way radio equipment for contact with Service field sets at fire camps and national forest headquarters.

## ACCIDENT REPORT EMPHASIZES SAFETY PROBLEM

A letter from the Chief, Division of Personnel Management, comments on the record of the Forest Service in the Department of Agriculture accident report for July, 1938: With an average number of 33,728 employed and a total of 5,345,-288 man-hours worked for July, the Forest Service reported 2 deaths and 386 disabling injuries. "The 'Frequency per million man-hours' of the Forest Service (72.59) is almost the worst. The average frequency, for all agencies before the Forest Service was included, is 10.88 per million man hours. Inclusion of Forest Service figures has raised the Departmental average to 37.06.

"July is one of our bad fire months, and therefore emphasizes our most difficult problem - safety for low grade temporary employees. While comparison with other agencies is futile, our record does emphasize our own problem which we must meet. Future records will no doubt show that you are making progress in solving it."



# TIMBER MANAGEMENT

## NEW FOREST PRODUCTS IN DEMAND

The variety of forest products in demand from the National Forests of the Southwest is constantly increasing. A recent addition is an inquiry as to the policy and price charged for lady bugs to be collected from congregating points on the Crook N. F. for shipment to agricultural regions where these insects are of value in destroying other insects injurious to farm and orchard crops. From the Crook likewise comes a request as to the price to be charged and the policy to govern the collection of nuts from Simmondsia californica (coffee berry). The oil from these nuts is used and is highly desirable for face creams, soaps, rubber cement and similar products. Several firms are in the market for these nuts and the total demand within a year or two is anticipated at over 10,000 tons annually.

An experimental sale of 25 tons of agave was made on the Coronado N. F. this summer to the San Andres Distilleries of Nogales for the manufacture of tequila. A test run of tequila showed that native agave plants produced just as good quality tequila as that from plants grown in Mexico, although the yield per ton was lower. Dr. Little from Southwestern is making a study of the plant, methods of harvesting, effects of cutting, etc., so that if sales are practical proper safeguards can be incorporated in cutting agreements.

To the list of potential forest products may be added cones of coniferous species from which seeds have been extracted at seed extracting plants. A letter from the Professional Tree Service, Scarsdale, New York, inquires as to the availability of cones and the price, also the limitations or restrictions on the shipment of cones as regards insect and disease inspection. They have been informed that very limited supplies of cones are available at extraction plants, but that it is possible local people could be interested in gathering them.

A prospective new use for our dead ponderosa pine has also appeared on the Tonto N. F. through inquiry as to the price that would be charged for dead pitch pine, by an operator who desires to install a retort and produce tar. The applicant states that a possible market is in sight and wishes an experimental sale.

## LUMBER CUT FOR 1937 GREATER THAN 1936

According to preliminary report released by the Bureau of the Census the production of lumber by 1,018 selected mills throughout the United States in 1937 increased 5 percent, as compared with the production of the same group of mills in 1936. The cut of the selected mills amounted to 13,347,924 M. feet in 1937, as against 12,717,070 M. feet in 1936. The southern Rocky Mountain states, made up of Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming, with 15 selected mills show a cut of 216,883 M. feet for 1936, as against 206,641 M. feet for 1936, an increase of 5 percent which is the same as the national average. These figures are not intended to indicate the total actual cut for the Nation, but should represent the trend for the year.

## NOVEL WAY OF PACKING SEEDLINGS

The Regional Office has received by mail from the North Pacific Region, Portland, Oregon, two wooden boxes, 11 3/4 x 2 x 1 1/2. Enclosed in each box was a Douglas Fir seedling whose roots were packed in sphagnum moss and this in turn covered by brown oil paper. Instructions for proper planting and care of the seedling were included in the enclosures.

The seedling arrived in excellent condition and this method of sending seedlings is extremely interesting.

## MARKING RESULTS ON SAMPLE PLOTS

The fifteen 10-acre sample marking plots established by members of the Regional Office and the forest personnel on eight forests during the present field season have been brought together as a means of securing a cross section of the results of marking in ponderosa pine. The average of the 15 plots shows a stand of 23 trees per acre 12 inches and up in diameter of which 11.6 were marked for cutting and 11.4 were reserved. The total number of trees per acre varied on the plots from a low of 13.8 to a high of 47.1. The total volume (defect deducted) per acre was 7,140 bd. ft. of which 4,560 bd. ft. was marked for cutting and 2,580 bd. ft. reserved. The stand on the plots varied from a high of 10,080 feet to a low of 4,000 feet per acre. The percentage of the stand removed was 63.9 percent but varied from a low of 49.5 percent to a high of 79.2 percent. The percentage of the stand in the young, fast growing trees on the plots varied from a low of 8 percent to a high of 50 percent, averaging for the fifteen plots 24.6 percent. These younger trees, largely Class II with some in Class III (Keen's Classification as revised for R-3 conditions) are the faster growing trees in the stand and are reserved. The varying percentage of such trees shows the necessity of changing the marking on sale areas and shows the need for a study of sale areas and the fixing of contract guarantees at a point sufficiently low as to permit of the leaving of all such trees plus the required trees for a seed supply. Trees of seed tree size over 20 inches d.b.h. average 3.8 per acre on the fifteen plots.

## STUDY BEING MADE ON COST OF HAULING LOGS

During the past few years the use of motor trucks in hauling logs from woods to mills or from the woods to railroads has increased to the extent that this method of log hauling has largely replaced railroad hauling on a number of the timber sales in Region Three.

With this development comes the need for more adequate and complete information on the cost of hauling logs by motor trucks of various types and sizes to be used in appraising units of timber to be logged with trucks. To this end, data have been collected this summer and fall from several truck hauling operations on the Kaibab and Coconino N. F. Additional data will be obtained as opportunity permits from several operations in the Region.

The ultimate objective is to work out the cost of hauling logs with different types of trucks over various kinds of roads on a per thousand per mile basis.

## FREE USE STATISTICS

There was granted under free use from the national forests of Arizona and New Mexico in the fiscal year, 1938, a total of 33,569,000 bd. ft. of which New Mexico forests supplied 25,452,000 bd. ft. and Arizona, 8,117,000 bd. ft. The Carson N. F. supplied 11,783,000 bd. ft. and the Santa Fe 5,162,000 bd. ft., leading in New Mexico. The Apache and Coconino Forests led the other Arizona forests in supplying free use with a total of 1,991,000 bd. and 1,674,000 bd. ft. respectively. Free use in the two states was valued at \$51,572.93 and was granted to 25,223 users.

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The national forests of New Mexico contributed through free administrative use timber products to other governmental agencies during the fiscal year 1938 in larger amounts than in former years. The Biological Survey secured 254 M feet, largely in the form of post material for fencing game refuges. Other users were the CCC, various WPA projects, SCS, BPR, Division of Grazing and the NYA. The total granted to all such agencies from two forests in New Mexico, the Cibola and Lincoln, amounted to 495 M feet, valued at \$3,575.60.

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# WILDLIFE AND RANGE MANAGEMENT

## BIG GAME INCREASES ON NATIONAL FORESTS

Most of the big game animals are making encouraging gains on the National Forests, a U. S. D. A. release declares. While this year's population shows an increase of 150% in the last 14 years, part of this gain may be the result of more accurate and intensive methods of counting and estimating. Recent additions of land to the National Forests may also account for some of the increase.

"Although the National Forests contain large areas of big game range, and management of wildlife environment is giving encouraging results, the situation is by no means all rosy. Lack of winter range available to game animals severely limits the numbers many forests can support. Increases have been somewhat spotty and overcrowding on some winter ranges is a problem."

While antelope, deer, elk and moose were reported sharply on the increase, bears, mountain sheep and mountain goats lagged with only small gains or even slight declines throughout the country. New Mexico's Gila N. F. was found to have more than 33,000 deer which placed it near the top as a deer habitat. Arizona's Coconino N. F. led National Forests with more than 4,000 antelope.

## PURIST VS PLUNKER

Although bait fishermen, or plunkers, as they are commonly called, have argued for years with the fly fishermen, or purists, that their angling methods produce the largest trout, nothing has ever been decided as to which is correct. In an effort to decide this debate, the following evidence is presented by the Division of Wildlife and Range Management. Bottom foods represent the lures used by bait fishermen and surface foods represent the lures used by fly fishermen. These data are based on stomach analyses of 500 pure-bred, Region 3 trout collected throughout the legal fishing season:

	<u>6 in. Trout</u>	<u>9 in. Trout</u>	<u>12 in. Trout</u>	<u>13-inch and over Trout</u>
Bottom Foods	35%	69%	81%	93%
Surface Foods	65%	31%	19%	7%

An analysis of these data seems to give the bait fishermen the margin by several fish inches. In case certain Forest Service purists are not in agreement with this, the technician who made these analyses wishes to state that he did not hand feed these trout and is not responsible for their diet.

## AT LAST, AN R-3 BEAR STORY!

Ranger Girdner on the Aravaipa District of the Crook N. F., is having some difficulty in keeping fire posters and tree name signs in place in the Galiuro Mountain country. A large black bear evidently objects to the yellow color of the posters, as he tears down all that he happens to see.

Recently, six signs were replaced on one trail. The old signs had been all torn off by the bear.

## OLDEST GROWING THING

The oldest growing thing is a little shrub in Pennsylvania, the box huckleberry (*Gaylussachia brachysera*), not the mighty redwoods of California, nor the immense cypresses of Mexico. The redwoods may be 4,000 years old, the ancient cypresses 5,000 to 9,000, but botanists say the tiny shrub on Losh's Run, thirty miles north of Harrisburg, discovered in 1920, has been 12,000 years growing to a height of ten inches. It is a half-hardy evergreen, inhabitant of South American mountains, growing from Pennsylvania to Virginia in this country.  
(Conservation, taken from Southern Lumberman)

### TROUT SEEM TO BE OMNIVOROUS EATERS

Stomach analyses made by Mr. George Carr of the Division of Wildlife and Range Management on trout from streams of Region Three reveal that in addition to their usual diet of caddis-flies, mayflies, trueflies, beetles, stoneflies, etc., trout ingest many odd things. Among these are: fish hooks and fish lines, small stones, wood ticks, stems and roots, small twigs, and pieces of wood, centipedes, bark, lizards, and trout viscera. Some of these items have food value but most of them do not. It is assumed that the latter were mistaken for food by the trout and that the error was not discovered even after being swallowed. It is true, that when trout have been feeding on small stick-like caddis, they take in small twigs and needles that are of the same size as the caddis. Small pieces of gravel are also eaten when feeding on the little snail-like *Heliocopsyche* caddis.

### ADVICE FROM THE SKY

The California Ranger reports that their new Forest Service plane with its loud speaker is proving useful in many ways, the most recent of which has been taking place during the hunting season. The plane has been flying over areas where the concentration of hunters is great and giving advice on hunting laws, fire caution, care of meat, etc. An example of the good being done was brought out by the story told by a hunter as he checked through a guard station on the way out. This is his story.

"I hunted all day with no luck and was on the way back to camp. My legs were tired and my trigger finger craved exercise so badly that I was just making up my mind to shoot the next deer I could draw a bead on, horns or no horns. At this moment a voice from the sky said, 'Be sure you see the horns before you shoot, three points or better in this area.'" Northern Region News.

### THE BIGGEST BUCK

The Rocky Mountain Region Bulletin says that the Roosevelt N. F. lays claim to having produced the biggest buck of record.

Killed by Lawrence Roe of Allens Park, Col., the buck hog-dressed weighed 410 pounds. The spread, 46 inches, beam diameters  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches, it carried ten points on one side and eleven on the other, exclusive of brow tines.

The hunter was awarded two prizes by the Fort Collins Junior Chamber of Commerce, the Larimer County Sportsmen's Club and firms in Fort Collins, Col., one for the buck having the greatest number of points and the other for the heaviest buck hog-dressed.

### A "BEST SELLER"

The Superintendent of Documents reports that he has sold 1,500 copies of the Range Plant Handbook and is going to press with a new edition. He apparently considers it such a "best seller" that he is going to raise the price to \$3.00.

### BLASTING A FALLACY

According to U. S. Biological Survey experiments and tests, pheasant, partridge, grouse, and other gallinaceous birds do not die from poisoned grain, nor will domestic chickens nor turkeys. The birds will not eat poisoned grain if other food is available; moreover they can eat it and get away with it.

### OPEN SEASON ON DOES ONLY

The WO Information Digest relates that Pennsylvania has announced an innovation in a state-wide open hunting season on does only for November 28 to December 3, 1938. The ruling by the Commission is based on the general depletion of bucks as a result of many years of a buck law which has left but few mature males.



# RECREATION AND LANDS

## RECREATION CHIEF SEES R-3 CAMPGROUND IMPROVEMENT

Robert Marshall, Chief of the Division of Recreation and Lands, and John Sieker, Assistant Chief, visited the Region during the latter part of November.

Marshall and Sieker completed a swing over the proposed Superstition Wilderness Area, the Catalinas and the Chiricahuas in Arizona before coming to Albuquerque for a conference with Regional Forester Pooler and members of the Division of Recreation and Lands. Before leaving the Region, Messrs. Marshall and Sieker were shown recent recreational developments on the Santa Fe and Carson N. F. by Assistant Regional Forester Miller and Mr. Arnold.

Marshall made a 34-mile hike in the Chiricahuas. Thanksgiving Day, spent in and around El Paso, was a "postman's holiday", and he hiked 44 miles in 12 hours before taking on a turkey dinner.

Tremendous improvement in the appearance of campgrounds in this Region since 1933 was one of the things which impressed Mr. Marshall. Another thing was the heavy use of them which proves they are filling a real need.

## PROGRESS OF LAND PURCHASE PROGRAM

The Clip Sheet announces that the national forests now total about 172-000,000 acres. At the beginning of the present fiscal year, 15,614,115 acres had been acquired under the Weeks law for addition to the national forests. Under this act, as passed by Congress in 1911, land purchases are approved by the National Forest Reservation Commission consisting of the Secretaries of War, Interior, and Agriculture, two Congressmen and two Senators. An additional 1,148,903 acres have been approved by the National Forest Reservation Commission for purchase, and will come into Federal ownership as soon as title is cleared and payment completed.

In recent years, statistics show, the forest land purchase program has been accelerated. Since 1933, 11,081,417 acres have been approved for purchase, while previously, 4,532,698 acres had been approved.

## SKIING IS GOING TO TOWN

How phenomenal the growth of interest in popular skiing has become in the last few years is aptly illustrated by the request of the townspeople of the little town of El Rito, N. M. and students of the Spanish American Normal School located there to the Carson N. F. that a practice field be cleared about five miles out of town on El Rito Creek.

The Carson agreed to provide the requested area. Just to show again how skiing has caught the imagination of people near accessible snow areas, the enthusiasts promised to keep the roads open to their proposed winter sports area.

## FOUR "X's" MARK FALL OF WOODLANDS

Four "X's" mark the history of land use in cutover regions of the United States, according to Gladwin E. Young, of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. These "X's" which summarize what happens in such sections are: Exploration, expansion, exploitation, and exit.

"In the past," says Mr. Young, "we developed a great deal of proficiency in carrying out the first three 'X's.' Overexpansion and almost complete exploitation, however, have left in their wake the necessity for the 'exit' of individuals and communities." The problem now is one of adjusting the population to the resources available for its support and, at the same time, rebuilding the resources. Clip Sheet.



## LARGE EXCHANGE ESTABLISHES COLORADO STATE FOREST

The successful consummation of the largest single exchange of lands ever attempted in the West, and the establishment of the first Colorado state forest was announced Sept. 2 by Associate Regional Forester C. J. Stahl, Region Two.

The announcement followed the receipt of notification from the Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office, in Washington, of the acceptance of title to 70,826 acres offered by Colorado in exchange for 70,881 acres of national forest lands in the Routt National Forest, which was selected by the State Board of Land Commissioners as the ideal site for Colorado's first state forest.

The announcement of the consummation of the exchange marks the culmination of over ten years of detailed study and cooperative effort between the Colorado Board of Land Commissioners and the Forest Service, to enable Colorado to collect its widely separated land holdings within the National Forests in one locality and thus more effectively plan for their use. State legislation was enacted in 1931 providing for the establishment of the Colorado State Forest, with the tract to be obtained as a result of these negotiations.

"It is believed that the tangible values involved on both sides of the transaction are as equal as it is possible to make them," stated Mr. Stahl, "but the benefits accruing to both the state and the Forest Service can hardly be estimated. To administer these separated isolated tracts at anything like a reasonable cost was a practical impossibility, but they can be absorbed into the surrounding national forest lands without increase in cost and at the same time greatly simplify their management...Needless to say, we are all very happy at the successful completion of so many years of careful planning and work."

## ARTICLE STRESSES SOCIAL VALUE OF CARSON N. F.

"Taos and the Carson National Forest", by A. S. Hernandez, appeared in the September issues of Lulac News, the official organ of The League of United Latin American Citizens.

"No account of Taos is complete without mention of that great mecca for tourist and sportsmen -- the Carson National Forest," the article begins. But the author is not going to discuss the Carson N. F. primarily from a tourist, sportsman or recreational viewpoint, for these aspects of the forest are generally known. He intends to emphasize the social value of the Carson, to show how vital its work is to the economic welfare of the people of north central New Mexico, most of whom are very poor -- the Spanish-American farmer and rancher.

The farmer or rancher living within or adjacent to the forest is assured of a limited, but plentiful, perpetual supply of free timber and fuel for home use. Permits for stone, other building materials, and for cattle for domestic needs are free, with permits for commercial stock at low cost. Wildlife management is important from the social aspect in that it provides a small income to the inhabitants who serve as guides, aides, or perform other services incident to hunting, fishing and pack trips. Seasonal employment by the forest affords another type of income to many of the population. Indirectly, watershed protection is invaluable to the farmer and rancher for it insures the maximum supply of water for irrigation, stock, and domestic use, and prevents erosion and the deterioration of range lands.

The Lulacs support the program of conservation and management of Forest lands. "To the Foresters we say: 'For your generous services to the Spanish-Americans to Taos varying from school lectures to technical advice, and from surveys to making out Montgomery Ward orders, the Lulacs are grateful, and encourage you to continue on this 'good neighbor' road. Your kind and helpful efforts towards developing better Americans are recognized and commended. The Lulacs pledge themselves to assist, support, and cooperate with your program so that we, along with you, may enjoy the pleasure of handing down a better nation to future Americans and to the 'Children of Coronado's Children.'"

## TOWARDS MORE SCIENTIFIC WATER POLICIES

"The amount and dependability of water supply governs the extent of human endeavors and the future of social and economic development", declare C. K. Cooperrider, and Glenton G. Sykes, Southwestern, in their recent University of Arizona Technical Bulletin No. 76, "The Relationship of Stream Flow To Precipitation On The Salt River Watershed Above Roosevelt Dam."

The purpose of their publication is to present insofar as is known from studies initiated on the Salt River drainage in 1926, the circumstances surrounding run-off from its origin in precipitation on Salt River basin to the flow discharged by Salt River. The period having the most usable records on stream flow, from 1902 to 1936, was selected for the investigation, while data on precipitation was taken from U. S. Weather Bureau records.

The authors' ultimate conclusion seems to be that water management is concerned with two vital factors, watershed protection and water yield, and that wherever conflict arises between these two essentials, the lasting public good must decide which factor is most emphasized in a sound water management program.

"From what is presented, it is apparent that methods for obtaining increases in water yield from the Salt River basin through destroying and even thinning and changing vegetation must be proved before they may be practiced with any degree of safety. Deterioration of vegetation is accompanied by deterioration of soils, and vegetation and soils cannot be replaced at will .....Although some increase of surface run-off may be obtained through general destruction of watershed vegetation, the possibility of increasing the total water yield through such means is very limited and is fraught with great dangers."

Essential to comprehensive watershed management planning in the Southwest is "an understanding of the relationship of seasonal precipitation to the yield of water, the growth of protective ground cover, and the behavior of run-off and soil erosion."

## RECENT NEW ENGLAND STORM TEACHES A CONSERVATION LESSON

The Daily Digest quotes from a report of H. H. Bennett, Chief, Soil Conservation Service, to the New York Times:

"Torrential rains and flood waters accompanying last week's hurricane have taken a heavy toll of rich farming land throughout the storm-swept area of the Northeastern States. Millions of tons of fertile soil have been washed from cultivated fields. In some localities, raw subsoil has been exposed where the productive top soil has been entirely stripped away....Growing crops have been washed out of the earth in many places, and in others, buried by the mud and gravel spread over bottom-land fields by flooded streams. The Connecticut, the Merrimack and other rivers in the affected area have been stained a deep chocolate color by the soil swept into them by the run-off from upland fields...The storm served, however, to test modern measures of soil defense under the most trying conditions. Throughout the storm area methods now being used by farmers to curb soil erosion were subjected to severe strain during five days of abnormal rainfall. An inspection of farms where adequate soil conservation practices have been adopted showed negligible soil losses and crop injury in comparison with damage on land which had no protection from the impact of wind and rain... On one farm some twenty miles from Hartford, erosion of the most vicious kind had slashed out a gully more than a thousand feet long across a field of potatoes and tobacco. More than 300 tons of top soil were gouged out of this gully alone. Across the road, on the same farm, nearly 1,000 tons ... of productive soil had been swept from the surface of a seven-acre field of tobacco. Similar losses were observed on unprotected fields in every locality inspected. In sharp contrast to these heavily damaged lands, farms in the Soil Conservation demonstration project near Rockville, Connecticut, where landowners are participating in a cooperative demonstration of conservation practices, were either completely protected from erosion or showed only slight losses..."





# ENGINEERING

## NEW R-4 CHIEF OF ENGINEERING IN R-3

Arval L. Anderson, formerly on the staff of Mr. T. W. Norcross, Chief Division of Engineering, Washington, D. C., and recently appointed Assistant Regional Forester in Engineering in the Intermountain Region, was in the Regional Office Dec. 6 - 7 conferring with Assistant Regional Forester Waha and Mr. Mullen.

Before continuing on his way up to Ogden, Utah, to assume his duties, Mr. Anderson attended the eleventh annual convention of the Association of Western State Engineers at Phoenix, Ariz., from Dec. 8 - 10 inclusive, with Mr. Waha.

## MORE SOUTHWESTERN AIRPORTS PLANNED

Western Construction News for October, 1938, under the column, "Washington News .... for the Construction West," declares that the Civil Aeronautics Authority expects to build a number of airports on the Western slope, entailing an expenditure of \$26,000,000, the funds to be provided by the WPA.

As presently calculated Arizona will be allocated \$357,442 and New Mexico, \$667,485.

## 1937 USER HIGHWAY TAXES

The Daily Digest refers to statistics collected by the Bureau of Public Roads, that thirteen and one-half cents out of every dollar of State taxes paid by highway users in 1937 was assigned to uses other than highways. This is two and one-half cents less than the non-highway use in 1936. Highway user revenues distributed by the States amounted to \$1,195,132,000. These revenues included registration and license fees amounting to \$410,401,000, gasoline taxes of \$768,010,000, and special taxes on motor carriers of \$16,721,000. Highway user taxes have been justified on the grounds that they are needed for improvement of roads over which the vehicles must travel. The Bureau reports that there is no prospect that sufficient funds to correct all dangerous highway conditions can be provided in the immediate future and urges that all highway user revenues be devoted to highways.

## WATERPROOF DOBE BRICKS

"Being cheap, sun-dried bricks have long been a favored building material," says J. E. Hogg in Country Gentleman (December), "but as they absorb moisture too easily, their use has largely been confined to regions of limited rainfall like our own Southwest." He reports that the addition of emulsified asphalt to the soil being used will give a brick that is hard and durable. "This new-type adobe construction has been approved by the Federal Housing Authority and by bankers and others who finance building operations." -- Daily Digest.

## WOOD IS NOT ALWAYS A GREATER FIRE DANGER THAN STEEL

A common misconception about wood noted in "Some Common Fallacies About Wood," recently published by the Forest Products Laboratory is that wood used in construction is under all conditions more dangerous than steel in case of fire.

Wood soon becomes charcoal when heated to about 572° F, while steel is little affected at such temperatures. However, wood has one tremendous advantage in that it is a poor conductor of heat, so that the outside of large beams or thick planks may burn or char while the inside retains its strength. Steel is very rapidly heated through, and not infrequently loses its strength and drops its load sooner than wood.



# INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

## RECREATION EXHIBIT "HAS SET UP A HIGH STANDARD"

It has been conservatively estimated that well over 100,000 people viewed the National Forest recreation exhibit displayed this fall at the Otero County Fair, Alamogordo, the Harvest Festival, El Paso, the Eastern New Mexico Fair in Roswell, N. M., and at the Chamber of Commerce in El Paso.

As described by the El Paso Times, "Vivid hues, subtle lighting, and infinite detail characterizes the elaborate 'Yearlong Recreation on the National Forests' display ...

"The four displays colorfully depict winter, fall, spring, and summer. A lighted National Forest Service sign revolves slowly above the four-season exhibit.

"Camps with picnickers, hikers, and recreationists, are shown in the 'summer' scene against a background of green mountains and blue skies. 'Spring' is a gala array of delicate colors, the foliage a bevy of buds and blossoms. In the 'Fall' scene leaves are a gold and red color, falling from the tall trees. The 'Winter' scene shows natural-appearing skiers in miniature, flying over snow paths down a steep slope."

Constructed in Albuquerque with the cooperation of the Regional Office, the Lincoln N. F. exhibit won First Premium ribbons at both the Alamogordo and Roswell fairs, while the Harvest Festival in El Paso was non-competitive.

In the opinion of Supervisor Moore, "This exhibit created a tremendous amount of very favorable comment throughout this section of the country....It is also felt that this exhibit has set up a very high standard for the Forest Service."

## UNUSUAL MOTION PICTURE PROGRAM

George Russell of the office of I & E reports that a very effective Forest Service program was held Nov. 19 at Nambé Community School, Nambé, N. M., in cooperation with the University of New Mexico and the New Mexico State Teachers Training Demonstration Unit.

The NMSTTDU is a mutual organization working for the betterment of living conditions in the community. It has such a strong membership and influence in the affairs of Nambé that the Forest Service has recognized it as functioning as a stock association. Cooperation in range management, salting, etc., is secured through the activities of its members.

About 450 people attended the motion picture program. An excellent school program was presented and genuine interest shown in the Forest Service pictures.

## CAFE AND BANK PROMOTE NATIONAL FORESTS

From the Plaza Cafe in Alamogordo, New Mexico, and the Warren National Bank at Warren, Pennsylvania, comes two suggestions of how to promote the National Forests. On the top of the Plaza Cafe menu there is this: "Visit Lincoln National Forest, the Year-Long Recreational Area." On the fourth cover, or the back of the menu, there are two paragraphs, 91 and 116 words respectively, on what the forest user would naturally want to know about Cloudcroft and Ruidoso, two popular recreational centers on the forest.

"Warren enjoys Allegheny National Forest Camps" is the headline on a blotter distributed by the Warren National Bank of Warren, Pennsylvania. The entire copy on the blotter concerns the Allegheny. Six National Forest Camps are listed under the heading: "Visit These Forest Camps This Month." About the bank -- there is a small cut of the building in the lower right-hand corner and the usual -- Member of Federal Reserve System -- in the lower left-hand corner. -- R-9 Daily Contact.



### NEW FORESTRY BOOK IS HIGHLY RECOMMENDED

Recommended to the attention of all foresters is a new book, The Nation's Forests, by William Atherton DuPuy of Washington, D. C. (published by the MacMillan Company, New York City, \$3.00 per copy).

Wherever the opportunity exists, the book should be recommended as a textbook for schools or a reference source for anyone interested in forestry in the United States. It is excellent for either purpose.

Far from being loaded with dry statistics or charts, it presents authentic data in a popular style, and contains an unusually generous total of 170 photographs or other illustrations. This last accounts for a good part of the cost.

The foreword is by Chief Silcox. Much data and most of the photographs were supplied by the Forest Service. Mr. DuPuy toured R-3 and other regions this year to get material for his book. He was escorted over this Region last summer by Assistant Regional Forester King.

Mr. DuPuy was so interested in the way reproduction is extending into mountain parks that he states in the book, "Of all the forest land in the United States, that along the Mogollon Rim in Arizona is showing most improvement." He attributes this to Forest Service fire control which was lacking in olden days.

The author interprets sustained yield and other phases of forestry in a remarkably simple and interesting way.

### MOLOHON LECTURES AT UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

The Phoenix Republic reports that a series of lectures at the University of Arizona on the problems of conservation involved in the grazing of 10,000,000 cattle and sheep on approximately 120,000,000 acres of public land were given during the week of November 13 by A. D. Molohon, Chief of Range Improvements for the Division of Grazing, from the regional office in Salt Lake City.

Mr. Molohon will be widely remembered in Region 3, being a former member of the Supervisor's staff on the Carson and Lincoln National Forests before he transferred to the Division of Grazing. In fact, "Bud" hunted on his old stamping grounds, the Carson N. F. in November, where he renewed many old acquaintanceships and inspected improvements which have been accomplished in the past few years under different emergency programs.

### THE COMMERCIAL PICTURE STOLE THE SHOW

Cap'n Russell reports that recently he was informed upon steaming the Showboat Nuevo Mexico into Camp F-11-N on the Gila N. F. that he had to run a commercial picture along with the regular Forest Service program.

Although not accustomed to being taken so by surprise, Cap'n Russell declares that in this instance the commercial film stole the show from the Forest Service program. He relates that the commercial film was one of the best fire pictures he has ever seen. The impressive response of the audience reflected the fire mindedness of the enrollees as a result of the fire-prevention educational program in the camps.

### IMAGERY AND EFFECT

Concrete words are effective and pleasing largely because they possess a great number of close associations. Our lives, especially our early lives, are spent in contact with actual objects -- books, tables, chairs, dolls, mama, papa, horses, cows, engines, and so forth. By frequency, and to a lesser degree by vividness and recency of experience, these concrete terms attain a potency which the abstract can seldom equal. Justice and mercy, hope and charity, peace and good will, service and wisdom -- these will never be as sharply real to most of us as the acid taste of vinegar, the pungent odor of wood smoke, the pain of a burn, the icy cold of a winter wind. Writing that is crammed full of such vivid words is much more likely to move us than writing that rattles emptily with abstractions. (Six Twenty Six, from "Psychology for the Writer", H. K. Nixon)

C. C. C.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE  
SPOKANE, WASHINGTON  
REGION 11

### ANOTHER YEAR OF CCC PROGRESS IN REGION 3

After scanning the final report for the fifth camp year, it is evident that the CCC enrollees in Region 3 more than earned their keep during the last fiscal year.

For example, 7,002 man-days were recorded fighting forest fires in the Region. As a stitch in time, the enrollees reduced fire hazard on 21 miles of roadside and trailside, built 3 more lookout towers and 3 miles of firebreaks. By adding 230 miles of truck trails and maintaining 2612 miles of such arteries, they made it possible for crews to get to the fire scene in less time.

Another contribution in that field was 30.6 more miles of horse and stock trails, construction of 104 miles of telephone line, and the maintenance of 1,355 miles of telephone line.

Recreational opportunities were enhanced by addition of nearly 91 acres to the area of improved campgrounds. 85 fireplaces, 73 table-bench sets, 33 sewage and waste disposal systems, and 3 overnight cabins form a statistical picture of additional recreational activity during the year. Other work in this line included establishing of parking areas and vista points, clean-up work on 203 acres, landscaping, and seeking lost campers.

25,490 acres of national forest grazing land were treated against rodents and predatory animals. 852 acres were revegetated and poisonous weeds were eradicated on 2,335 acres.

Construction of 233 miles of fence, maintaining of 273 miles of existing fence and marking of 21 miles of forest boundaries helped keep stray livestock from double-grazing range already in use, and prevented other forms of trespass.

Water resources were improved by building 55 impounding dams, drilling 13 wells and developing springs and other sources.

Erosion control work included installation of 1,360 permanent and 4,006 temporary check dams, seeding and sodding 196,168 sq. yd., and excavating channels and ditches to carry off the flow in gullies.

CCC labor was also devoted to control of tree insect pests on 8,823 acres of timber land. Valuable work was done at tree nurseries maintained by the Service.

### SPORTSMEN AND CAMP F-53-N GIVE BARBECUE

Nearly 1000 persons gathered at a barbecue given jointly by the Pecos River Sportsmen's Club and Camp F-53-N recently at Pecos, N. M. The food was prepared and served by enrollees dressed for the occasion in white jackets and white caps. Music by a Spanish string orchestra and a calf roping contest completed the informal program.

Among those attending were Elliott Barker, state game warden; Fred Sherman, president of the New Mexico G.P.A.; Raymond B. Stamm, president of the Albuquerque G.P.A.; S. J. Mollands, past president of the New Mexico G.P.A.; Ranger J. W. Johnson, president of the Pecos River Sportsmen's Club, and C. R. Dwire, R. P. Boone, E. P. Ancona, and R. F. Kelleher from the R.O.

The Pecos sportsmen's group invited the CCC camp to participate in the annual barbecue because of the close accord which has resulted from work done by the enrollees in behalf of wildlife and recreation in this area.

Officials of the sportsmen's club and businessmen were very enthusiastic about the game and fish improvement program being carried on by Camp F-53-N, as well as about other CCC projects. "The feeling in our entire community is 100% for the CCC camp and the work they are doing," a prominent merchant declared.



## A VISION OF THE CCC

Regional Engineer Howard B. Maha unearthed the following vision of an agency very similar to the CCC while studying, "A Report on Flood Control of the Gila River", by Mr. Frank H. Olmstead, written in 1919.

In commenting on check dams, Mr. Olmstead declared, "The building of the small retarding structures ... preferably should be handled by force account, using young, active men interested in conservation work. If there could be a great army of the youth of the nation encamped in the glorious mountains of the upper Gila and on the wonderful canyon lines of the Mogollon, Black, San Francisco, and Tularosa Mountains for, say, one year under competent instructors and subjected to drill and obedience not alone in the use of arms but of tools and in building some hundreds of thousands of these little structures, the young men would be better off and the nation would be fully enriched. There could be recreation and sport of occasionally killing a black-tailed deer or a wild turkey or the gray squirrels, which we saw almost every hour of every day while in this region. Our national life would not only be reinforced through a pronounced conservation achievement along material lines, but the spirit of true national defense would have a new birth."

With the exception of military training which is not permitted in the CCC, Mr. Olmstead's vision was effected in substantial degree 14 years later, in 1933.

## SAFETY CAMPAIGN SHOWS RESULTS

The safety campaign in CCC camps over the past four years has resulted in a 66% reduction in the accident rate among enrollees, according to a recent statement by James J. McEntee, Acting Director. Since the safety program was launched in 1934, the monthly accident rate among enrollees has been reduced from seventeen per thousand to eight per thousand enrollees on June 30 of this year, the release stated. This includes not only all accidents and injuries that might occur on the work projects and in the camps, but also those while the enrollee is off duty or on leave of absence. (WFO Information Digest)

## CCC CLOTHED AT MODERATE COST

The cost of clothing a CCC enrollee during the 1939 fiscal year will be \$90.61, according to statistics prepared by the Quartermaster Corps of the War Department, which purchases all CCC clothing supplies.

The 1939 figures of \$90.61 compares with clothing costs per enrollee in past fiscal years of \$96.09 in 1938, \$102.51 in 1937, \$84.39 in 1936, \$78.47 in 1935 and \$82.98 in 1934. These figures are not exactly comparative, the release pointed out, as four khaki shirts and four khaki trousers were added to the enrollee clothing allowance in the 1937 fiscal year, and a mackinaw in the 1938 fiscal year.

There are 26 separate articles of clothing and equipage on the enrollee clothing allowance. The total number of units of clothings, shoes, etc., aggregates 78. Included in the CCC wardrobe are 12 pairs of trousers (4 denim, 4 cotton khaki and 4 woolen), 2 olive drab coats, 1 overcoat, 3 shirts, 4 summer and 4 winter undershirts, 4 pairs service shoes, 2 pairs overshoes, 2 overseas and 1 winter cap, 2 denim work hats, 12 pairs of socks, 2 web belts, 1 wind-breaker, 1 mackinaw and 2 neckties. Corps Area Commanders are authorized to modify this regulation clothing allowance to meet local climatic; work, and other special conditions. (WFO Release).

## CCC DEATHS DUE TO FIRE

The WFO Information Digest states that according to CCC records, there has been a total of 32 enrollees killed or burned in forest fires since April, 1933. Of these, 19 occurred on 3 fires. The total of 32 means 1 CCC boy met his death by fire for each 140,000 man-days spent by the Corps in fire fighting.



## PIONEER'S PAGE

### BORN FIFTY-FIVE YEARS TOO SOON

It was on April 10, 1908, that my appointment in the Forest Service became effective. It was on July 31, 1937, that I was separated from the Forest Service, having reached retirement age.

My first assignment as Forest Guard was on the Magdalena Division of the old Datil, now Cibola Forest. The late John Kerr was Forest Supervisor, located at Magdalena, New Mexico. He suggested that I locate in Water Canyon, since most of the permittees lived in that vicinity. I stayed with an old prospector until I could find a cabin for rent. In about two weeks I rented a cabin from another old prospector for \$2.50 per month. The rent came out of my pocket, too. I eventually built up my mount and accessories to three saddle horses varying in value from \$40 to \$75, a \$65 Frazier saddle, a pair of Hires boots with jackrabbit ear straps made to measure in Kansas, a \$15 pair of gal-log silver mounted spurs and, of course, a ten-gallon Stetson. Associating with this outfit, one would probably think I could read a brand on a cow or could tell black grama from loco, but I couldn't. I was four-flushing and no doubt had a lot of company at that time. The only thing I know well and extra well was that the stockmen were skeptical and did not like the Forest "outfit". They felt that Uncle Sam had started in to herd them the same as he did the Indians. Some even thought they were being rounded up by a bunch of men that were not really connected with government work. They did not know whether they could make a living or not on these "Forest reserves", and if they could not, they had no place to go, since about all of the mountain and watered country had been included in the reserves. The only good they could see so far in the Forest "outfit" was that it had stopped migratory bands of sheep from swooping down on them from the north in the winter. Most of the waters and snow were within the Forest Reserves. I knew that I had to work for their cooperation and support for without the support of public opinion we would soon have no Forest Service.

During my six years on the range I had a good time and learned a good deal about ranger work, improved my vocabulary in both cowpuncher and sheep herder language and really enjoyed it. It was not until 1914, that I found my "first love" in the Forest Service, that is project timber sales. With them I lived until July 31, 1937. I liked that work and the Forest Service was kind enough to leave me there.

Recently, I visited the scenes of my boyhood days in the Forest Service around Magdalena and Rosedale, New Mexico. It had been 25 years since I left there. The growth of reproduction was remarkable. The sad feature was that most of the old stockmen and several of the Forest officers I used to work with had died. It seemed that I ought to see them still riding around. My first ranger station was at Rosedale; allotment of \$500.00 was the limit at that time. When the material was laid on the ground I had \$86.00 left for labor. That was for house, barn, etc. They stood for several years, monuments of my handiwork; they have been torn down now and removed.

My entrance salary was \$75.00 per month, and the check came from Washington about the 20th of the following month. There was no ranger station, no pasture, no forage allowance, no per diem, no telephone, no roads or trails, except such as had been beaten out by cattle and horses - just a great, big rough mountain country and little we me. Today the same job carries a salary of around \$2000 per annum, with the trimmings - an excellent ranger station, consisting of residence, office, garage, barn and other necessary out-buildings, good roads, trails and telephones, forage allowance, per diem, expense accounts.

In other words, a high standard of living conditions as compared with the make-shift of 30 years ago.

It was my good fortune to work for good men - Supervisors like John Kerr, Bert Goddard, Jim Mullen, John D. Guthrie, Ray Marsh, Ed Miller and Ralph Hussey. These men were hard working and fair in their dealings with rangers and permittees, as well as open and above-board in dealing with other officials of the Forest Service. We never seemed to have any "big shots" in the Forest Service; all were serving in their respective capacity and doing their bit. The field men always expected and got constructive criticism when inspections were made by other officials. Just a common herd with no bell wethers was the Forest Service personnel from bottom to top. To their untiring efforts I owe much of my welfare and pleasure while working for the Forest Service. Putting the forests under administration and getting the cooperation and support of permittees in the early days of the Forest Service was no small job. That has been accomplished and the work in recent years has been along lines of well established scientific forestry principles.

There is another angle to forestry besides the salaries of then and today. It is a pleasure to think of the old horse and buggy days (and without the buggy, too). The only way we had then of knowing what was on the forest or what was going on was to saddle old dobbie and explore the remote and inaccessible parts of the district. This job was interesting and pleasure to me, always finding something new and of value to the Forest Service - an unknown spring or water hole, wild game, sometimes a bunch of wild horses or cattle - just something to lead one on and on in those jungles, and I even had the nerve to put my findings in my diary and call it work. Well, that was the way we found out what was on the forest and what was going on in it. I sometimes wonder, however, if in this motorized age some are not losing a lot of joy in their work as well as failing to get a lot of valuable information by adhering too much to the cushions. This is not a criticism - far from it; it is just a thought of the then and the now.

It is a pleasure to think of having worked for the Forest Service during its infancy and while it was growing up to its present mature place. The only regret I have is that I made rapid progress too, in the meantime, in getting old and worn out. It is all over with me now but the shouting, and I will always shout for those old boys that are still carrying on, that I have worked with and whom I know have put their own selfish interests aside for the interests and welfare of the Forest Service. There are plenty of them who did it, and plenty who are still carrying on with the same interest as they did twenty or thirty years ago - I know! The twenty-nine years that I have worked with Forest officers, stockmen and lumbermen have been pleasant. They have all treated me well. I have lived my day in the Forest Service and during a time fitting my ability to serve. I plan to visit other Regions but hope to return to Region 3 often - back to the starting point. Born twenty-nine years too soon: I should say not - still with the Forest Service, but on perpetual leave.

ROBERT F. RHINEHART,  
Chief Forest Ranger

August 30, 1938.

#### REQUEST FOR ARTICLES

In answer to the request from the Editor of the Pioneer, that articles be prepared for the Pioneers Page by those who have retired from the Service, Chief Forest Ranger Rhinehart came through. It is hoped that the above stimulating contribution will incite others to contribute articles so as to make the Pioneers Page of intense interest to all of us. Contributions and information regarding ex-members of the Service should be mailed to the Regional Forester, Albuquerque, New Mexico.



### A BIRTHDAY FOR REGION THREE

A 30-year period of protecting and managing a vast area of forest and range land in the Southwest was completed Dec. 1 by Region Three. Only program for the Birthday, in the RO, thirteen National Forest headquarters and the 30 ranger stations in Arizona and New Mexico was "work as usual."

On December 1, 1908, the region was established as one of six in the United States, when administration of field work was transferred from Washington, D. C., to regional headquarters. The Forest Service itself was established in July, 1905, in the Department of Agriculture. At that time, District 3 covered a wide expanse of 20 National Forest Units including some in Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Florida. The Forests in those three states have been transferred to other Regions and Region 3's total reduced to 13, not at all an unlucky number.

At that time the regular personnel consisted of 238 members of whom 24 were Forest Guards then under formal appointment. Of that original number only 12 remain on the rolls as follows: Frank C. W. Pooler, regional forester; Frank E. Andrews, supervisor, Santa Fe N. F.; O. Fred Arthur, supervisor, Cibola N. F.; Harrison D. Burrall, engineering inspector, RO; C. R. Dwire, administrative officer, Division of I & E; John C. McElmety, assistant supervisor, Prescott N. F.; Albert Morris, regional fiscal agent; James F. Mullen, assistant regional engineer; Gustaf A. Pearson, silviculturist, Southwestern; Carl E. Scholofield, Ranger, Crook N. F.; James A. Scott, acting assistant regional forester, Division of Wildlife and Range Management; and Fred Winn, supervisor, Coronado N. F. Five other veterans who were in other regions in 1908 and have since drifted into Region 3 are Quincy R. Craft, accountant, RO; Charles W. Griffin, administrative assistant, Coronado N. F.; John D. Jones, assistant to the chief of operation, RO; Duncan M. Lang, regional logging engineer; and Walter C. Mann, supervisor, Kaibab N. F.

Of the 70 members in the District Office on December 1, 1908, only Albert Morris remains. Many of the original 238 members have transferred to other Regions or to other Governmental and commercial agencies and are occupying positions of responsibility and distinction. A large number were then clerks, rangers and guards. In those halcyon days, \$900 and \$1100 per annum were considered rather high salaries.

### RANGER LEWIS FATALLY INJURED

All of the friends of Ranger Leonard W. Lewis, Jemez River District, Santa Fe N. F., will be shocked to learn that he was fatally injured Nov. 1 when his Service pick-up truck and trailer went off the road and rolled over several times on a steep embankment about 7 miles north of Jemez Springs.

The body was found the following morning by two men coming down from the logging camp above. It was first moved to Jemez Springs where an inquest resulted in a verdict of death from automobile accident and then taken to a mortuary in Albuquerque.

The many friends of "Len" assembled in the flower-bedecked Palm Chapel of the Strong-Thorne Mortuary, Nov. 7, to pay sad tribute to the passing of a keen woodsman, nature lover, and magnetically friendly Ranger, whom everyone in the Region just naturally called "Len."

Pall Bearers and Honorary Pall Bearers were Supervisor Andrews, Assistant Supervisor Charles, Rangers Barlow, Bruhl, Graves, Johnson, Rodriguez and Rogers and Murray, Newham, Thornburg, and Wetherill from the Santa Fe N. F., and John Adams from the RO, with many of the Regional Office in the assemblage.

### RATES WHO'S WHO

The Arizona Daily Star reports that the 1938-1939 edition of Who's Who in America, just released, includes the name of Gustaf Adolph Pearson, silviculturist and forestry.



### OLD TIMER PASSES ON

Timothy C. Hoyt died on October 22 of heart failure. Hoyt was widely known throughout the Forest Service, having served in Regions 3 and 4.

"Tim," as he was commonly known to his friends and associates, was born in southern Utah of pioneer parents and there he spent his early boyhood on a stock farm. He entered the Forest Service as Assistant Forest Ranger in December, 1905, on the Dixie. A year later he was promoted to Supervisor of the Sevier, and in May of 1910 became Assistant District Forester in charge of Lands, which position he held until 1916 when he resigned to enter the race for Congressman. In this he was unsuccessful and returned to the Forest Service as Supervisor of the Sitgreaves N. F. "Tim" resigned from that position in 1933 to enter the practice of law, in which work he has since been engaged. His career has indeed been varied -- stockman, teacher, forester, author and lawyer. His was a genial personality that radiated friendship. He will be greatly missed by his many friends both in and out of the Service.

### JOHN D. CUTHRIE RETURNS TO OLD STAMPING GROUND

A news item in the Tucson Star of Sept. 24 stated that Maj. John D. Guthrie, CCC inspector for the Forest Service, Washington Office, arrived there Sept. 23 to remain in the vicinity for a week.

It must have been a great day for Supervisor Winn to greet his old chief who served eight years as Supervisor of the Apache and four years as Supervisor of the Coconino. But Fred had a surprise for him, a bottle containing illustrated postal cards and the names of government officials, which he and Guthrie and others placed in the flagpole of their then new forest office at Springerville 25 years ago. It was removed recently when the new post office was built. Supervisor Winn retrieved the bottle and had been saving it for Major Guthrie.

A recent item in the WO Information Digest disclosed that the Council of the Society of American Foresters had selected John D. Guthrie as its representative on the Board of Awards to handle the American Forest Fire Medal.

### OLD TIMER RETIRES

M. Uva Pirkey, Clerk in the Division of Engineering, retired on August 1 after more than 25 years in the Service. Miss Pirkey worked on the old Pecos Forest when the headquarters at Cowles, N. M. could only be reached by horseback. She served on the Carson when headquarters were at Antonito, Colorado, and worked for a brief period on the Gila before being transferred to the Regional Office July 10, 1914. While in the RO, she was employed by every division at one time or another before settling in the Division of Engineering.

Miss Pirkey will be greatly missed by her many friends in Region 3 and our very best wishes will follow her wherever she goes.

### CIBOLA GETS INTERNATIONAL MENTION

November issue of THE ROTARIAN, official magazine of Rotary International, includes in news of club activities in various parts of the world, an item starting as follows:

"Mid tall pines and heavy, in a mountain range in the Cibola National Forest in New Mexico, 80 Rotarians and their ladies climaxed good fellowship and intensive study at the 115th District Assembly with a steak fry 8,200 feet above sea level."

### ORIGIN OF NAME "GILA"

The name "Gila" appears to be of Indian origin and means "spider." According to Bancroft, the word was first applied in 1630 to a New Mexican province where the river had its source. Previously, however, it was known as the Rio del Nombre de Jesus. -- Report on Flood Control of the Gila River, F. H. Olmstead.

## MISCELLANEOUS

### NOTES ON NEW FOREST SERVICE DIRECTORY

"One quiet summer evening, while recovering from the mental and physical dejection brought on by reading circular letters, we chanced to pick up the new June issue of the Forest Service directory. Familiar names appeared on many pages and aroused fond memories of bygone days when we were all one big family and everybody knew most everybody else by their first name. Only a few printed pages were then needed to list the entire Forest Service personnel-- and now we have a directory of nearly one hundred pages of divisions, offices, names and titles.

"We turned to the Index, 28 solid pages of names, wondering if we still had 'to keep up with the Joneses'. To our surprise we found that they were 7th in the number of names listed, and further perusal revealed the following: Smith-53, headed the list of Forest Service employees. Then followed Johnson-34; Anderson and Brown-30 each; Nelson-22; Miller-19; Peterson-18; Davis and Jones-17; White and Williams-16; Clark-15; Hall and Taylor-13; Evans, Moore and Thompson-12; Lewis, Stewart and Wilson-12....

"Further study revealed other interesting features among the names in the Directory. Here were a variety of trades: Barber; Brewer; Butler, Cook, Cooper, Gardner, Hunter, Rector, Seaman, Shoemaker, Tinker, and Weaver. Birds we found in number: Crane, Hawk, Jay, Martin, Pidgeon, Robbins, Swan, and Swift. Here and there was an animal: Buck, Bull, Fox and Wolf. Food for the hungry was furnished by Bacon, Bean, Ham, Lemon, Marrow and Rice. And then to our delight we discovered that the august and serious-minded Service still had among its members a Koller, a Kidder and a (k)Nave.

"We softly closed the Directory, lit our pipe and went back to reading official circulars. But all evening there was a smile on our lips and a warm spot in our heart over our little rendezvous with old and new friends."

-- California Ranger.

### THE PROFESSOR AND THE BOOTBLACK

A professor was accosted by a little bootblack: "Shine your shoes, sir?"

The professor was disgusted by the dirt on the lad's face. "I don't want a shine, my lad," he said; "but if you'll go and wash your face, I'll give you a quarter."

"Righto, guv'nor", replied the boy, as he made his way to a neighboring fountain. Soon he returned, looking much cleaner.

"Well, my boy", said the professor, "you have earned your quarter; here it is."

"I don't want your quarter, guv'nor," replied the boy, "You hang on to it and git your hair cut."

### FARMER PROFITS FROM EFFORT TO CURE HAY FEVER

His attempt to cure hay fever made J. J. Lydick prosperous.

Twenty-seven years ago, doctors advised him to go to the mountains for his ailment. Get out under the trees, they said, get some air. But Lydick couldn't go. Instead he planted a wide shelterbelt of trees around his 240-acre farm. Friends chided him for wasting land.

But in 1936 the trees and bushes caught snow and conserved moisture. His potatoes yielded 200 bushels to the acre and his corn as high as forty bushels while neighboring farms were stricken with drouth.

Now, because of what he did for his hay fever, Lydick's farm is worth double that of nearby tracts. -- Plains Forester.



### RO SPECIALIST SOLVES HIS PROBLEM

Psychologists lament that specialists tend to see the world only from their own alcove and to demand that its problems be solved only from their viewpoint. The specialist may even become like Christopher Columbus, who did not know where he was going nor where he was after he finally got there.

Landis J. Arnold, recreation planning specialist, wants the Region to know that he never deliberately becomes lost to the outside world. He had noticed that while being completely absorbed in recreational, architectural, engineering, and even metaphysical ideas, he often forgot where he happened to be after his car had straightened out a few curves and brought him unwillingly back to stark reality. Mr. Arnold stated that it irritated him to completely interrupt visions about future recreational progress in the Region and to condescend to figuring out just where his car actually had stopped on the road. So, yesterday, he solved his problem by purchasing an airplane compass. Now the world is a paradise again for he can always tell which direction he is traveling and can continue on his way subtly meditating about how to improve a campground here, remove a fire hazard there, or even about how to write an item for the Daily Bulletin.

### HOW MANY DO YOU KNOW?

Northern Region News cites the "World Almanac" as authority that the reputable English language today contains approximately 700,000 words. Possibly 300,000 more terms may be stigmatized as nonce, obsolete, vulgar, low, etc., and therefore seldom or never sought in dictionaries.

The average well-educated man uses from 6,000 to 8,000 different words; how many more he knows is difficult to determine; and the average person, it is estimated employs about 4,000 words - possibly more. It is conceivable that technical men may have at their command several hundred or perhaps a thousand words that have to do with their work.

Shakespeare's vocabulary was the greatest in history. It was remarkably rich and exhibited most of the language resources of his time. Professor Albert Cook in his "Study of English" says that Shakespeare employed about 21,000 words; others say 15,000 or 24,000.

### NOT INCLUDING FOREST SERVICE CIRCULAR LETTERS

"Some statistically inclined gentleman has computed that all of the books, magazines, newspapers and pamphlets printed in this country annually comprise 1,800,000,000,000,000 words. At 30 words to the linear foot this is some 11,000,000,000 miles of sentences, a distance approximately equivalent to that around the solar system. To read all of this without stopping for food or sleep a person would lay down the December issues of the last newspaper when he was approximately 45,000,000 years old." -- George T. Tenny, Editor, Electrical West, from Book Trails, Region Five.

### THE OPERATOR KNEW BETTER

A distinguished visitor at a lunatic asylum went to the telephone and found difficulty in getting his connection. Exasperated he shouted to the operator:

"Look here, girl, do you know who I am?"

"No," came back the reply, "but I know where you are."

-- R-9 Daily Contact.

### GETTING WHAT HE ASKED FOR

"I want a very careful chauffeur - one who doesn't take the slightest risks," warned the would-be employer.

"I'm your man, sir," answered the applicant. "Can I have my salary in advance?"

-- R-9 Daily Contact.





